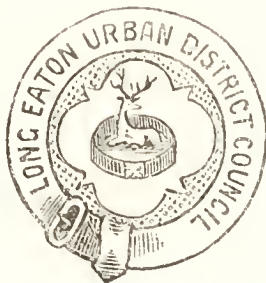


LONG EATON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON

*THE SANITARY CONDITION
AND VITAL STATISTICS*

For the Year 1904.

BY

ANTONY B. CHAMBERS, M.D., M.C.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JANUARY 17th, 1905.

LONG EATON :

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
— OF —
THE LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting you my Eighteenth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the town of Long Eaton, for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

The past year will be remembered for the great heat and scarcity of rain during the Summer and Autumn months, which under ordinary circumstances would be expected to have a considerable effect on the public health of the town, and be a tax on the sanitary administration of the district; an increase would also be expected in the number of infectious diseases reported, and also in the number of cases of diarrhoea and enteritis as well as enteric fever. But when we come to examine the returns for the whole year we find there has only been one case of enteric fever caused by defective drainage, and only a slight increase in the number of cases of diarrhoea. The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified has been the largest for the last ten years, especially scarlet fever and diphtheria, there being 69 cases of scarlet fever and 29 of diphtheria. Had it not been for the medical supervision of the schools the number of cases of these two diseases must have been much greater, as I find, once these cases break out, the schools are the principal means of spreading the disease, assisted by unrecognised cases which have neither medical treatment or isolation, especially as the schools are getting very crowded.

The most remarkable event of the year was the extraordinary action of the School Committee of the County Council in dismissing the Medical Officer of our schools, who had been appointed by the late School Board, and terminating the office altogether. In their letter to the clerk they admit the usefulness of medical supervision of the schools, and also the good work done by the Medical Officer, but say that they don't want medical inspection of the schools, and further, that they see no reason for making an exception of Long Eaton. There are many good reasons why Long Eaton should be made an exception :—If the Committee had only taken the trouble to come to Long Eaton and visit our schools and see the congested state of the class-rooms in each school, and note the very rapid growth of the town and increase of the population, or if they had even consulted the opinion of the local managers of the schools they would soon have seen many reasons why Long Eaton should be made an exception. Their action is all the more strange when we consider that the County Council is the senior Sanitary Authority for the whole county of Derbyshire, whose principal duty is to see that all the other Sanitary Authorities, both Urban and Rural, take all reasonable steps to prevent the outbreak and check the spread of all infectious diseases in their own districts, and any other influence which is calculated to undermine the health of the community. If Long Eaton finds that the medical inspection of their schools, where over 5,000 children are in daily attendance, has been recommended to them by their own Medical Officer of Health, whose duty it is to make himself acquainted in his own district with all the influences which are likely to affect the public health of the town, and to advise his Council accordingly, it seems somewhat strange that their action should be negatived by the County Education Authority. If Long Eaton should be the first in the county to adopt medical

inspection of its Elementary Schools all the more credit to our District Council, who are always ready to adopt any new measure for the public welfare of their district that is calculated to be reasonable and efficient. Progress in sanitary science must commence in some place—why not in Long Eaton. There is only one reason that I can suggest for the action of the Committee, and that is the score of economy—the Medical Officer's salary was £30 per annum. Our late School Board in appointing a Medical Officer to inspect their schools showed a public spirit which is much to be commended, and sets an example which might well be followed by the other populous districts in the county. The cost of the inspection of the schools to the ratepayers of Long Eaton is something less than 0·4 of a penny per head, per annum. There is not one person in our town I think that would object to this outlay for the care that was taken of the health of their children at school. In return they get improved health of the children, increased capacity for learning, protection from exposure to infectious diseases, relief to the teachers themselves from the worries of such matters as are attended to by the Medical Officer, and therefore less distraction in performing their own teaching duties. This trifling expenditure in the medical inspection of the schools, instead of being a waste of public money would prove to be a sound financial investment. In my opinion this step taken by the School Committee is a retrograde one, and against all principles of modern sanitary reform, especially so when a daily paper or any scientific journal cannot be read without this subject of medical inspection of schools is discussed and recommended not only by all the Medical Officers of Health in the country but by other people interested in the education of children. Is it really an economy? I doubt it. Time only will tell. Not only have large numbers of sight and hearing defects been discovered, skin diseases of an infectious

nature, diseases of throat requiring surgical operation, ventilation, heating, light, cloak rooms, lavatories, W.C's, condition of playgrounds, any unsanitary conditions in the schools, granting of certificates to pupil teachers, and visiting and reporting to the School Board absentee children, all received attention. We have now had taken from our hands the most powerful means the School Managers had for safeguarding the physical condition of the children of Long Eaton, the guardians of whose well-being they have been appointed.

I am pleased to be able to record that the Small-pox Hospital has been removed to the Council's own land. It has been rebuilt and much improved ; a little more expenditure in furnishing and supplying with a good water supply will place it in such a condition as will meet all our wants. It is, at present, in charge of a caretaker and his wife, and will be always ready should it be required at any moment. It affords accommodation for 12 beds, 6 male and 6 female, besides nurses' room, kitchen, doctors' room, small surgery, mortuary, and coal-house ; bath-rooms and lavatories are badly needed for both wards. A little expended at different times would not be felt much, and would add considerably to the comfort of the hospital.

Several other useful works have been carried out during the year under the supervision of the Surveyor :—a new Sewage Scheme for the Derby Road district, straightening of the Brook in the Sawley Road district, and the construction of a concrete aqueduct to take its place, which will be a great improvement in that district.

The other Sanitary requirements of the District :—

- 1.—Construction of further Biological Filters at the Sewage Farm, as the Water Carriage System is increasing in

the district, and there will be a larger quantity of Sewage to be dealt with.

2. Refuse Destructor. There is an increased quantity of town refuse.
3. The adoption of Water Closets in all new houses.
4. The conversion of Pail Closets into Water Closets. The nightly removal of night-soil, and finding a proper place to dispose of it is an expensive and unscientific method.
5. The closing of all wet middens.
6. The advisability of the Council having its own Lodging House, as the present one is most unsuitable, and cannot be properly managed.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

SANITARY DISTRICT.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2699
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£59,033	5s. 6d.	
Assessable Value	...	...	...	...	£53,419	10s. 6d.	
Increase over last year	...	...	...	...	£3,235	6s. 0d.	
Inhabited Houses, 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	1919
.. .. 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	2587
.. .. 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	2689
.. .. 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	2979
.. .. 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	3139
New Houses erected, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
.. .. 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
.. .. 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
.. .. 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
New Houses inhabited, 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
.. .. 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	160

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population, census 1891 ...	...	...	...	...	9636
.. .. 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	13045
.. 1902 ...	...	...	...	...	13500
.. 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	13840
.. 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	14640
Number of Persons per house ...	...	...	...	...	5.06
Number of Persons per acre ...	...	...	...	...	7.1
Total Tenements, 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	2587
Tenements with less rooms than 4, 1891 ...	...	...	...	...	56
Tenements with less rooms than 4, 1901 ...	...	...	...	...	43
Number of Deaths registered during 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	171
Number of Deaths registered during 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	170
Death-rate per 1000, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	11.2
Death-rate per 1000, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	11.6
Zymotic rate per 1000, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	0.33
Zymotic rate per 1000, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	1.02
Infantile Mortality rate per 1000, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	142.5
Infantile Mortality rate per 1000, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	197.3
Death-rate from Phthisis, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	0.72
Death-rate from Phthisis, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	1.09
Death-rate from Filth Diseases, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	0.13
Death-rate from Filth Diseases, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	0.7
1 Death to every 85 of the Population.					
Number of Births registered during 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	407
Number of Births registered during 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	380
1903—Males, 206 ; Females, 201.					
1904—Males, 196 ; Females, 184.					
Decrease last year ...	...	...	...	...	27
Excess of Births over Deaths, 1903 ...	...	...	...	...	237
Excess of Births over Deaths, 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	269
Decrease for 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	28
Birth-rate for 1904 ...	...	...	...	...	25.8

Table of Vital Statistics for 10 Years.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	Ave- Ten Years.
Birth-rate per 1000 of the Population	31.8	30.6	31.1	28.8	25.9	29.5	26.96	28.07	26.8	25.8	28.04
Total Death-rate per 1000 of the Population	10.6	10.3	13.0	11.9	11.8	12.7	11.4	10.1	11.2	11.6	11.4
Death-rate from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases ..	1.7	0.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.33	1.02	0.5
Rate of Infantile Mortality per 100 Births	103	112	177	131	138	162	192	126	142.5	197.3	148.8
Death-rate from Phthisis per 1000 of the Population..	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.72	1.09	0.4
Death-rate from Fifth Diseases per 1000 of Population	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.13	0.7	1.5

General Death rate	Birth rate.	Zymotic Death- rate	Death-rate from Fifth Diseases.	Death-rate from Phthisis.	Infantile Mortality.
1903 .. 12.2	1903 .. 29.1	1903 .. 0.7	1903 .. 0.13	1903 .. 0.72	1903 .. 142.5
1904 .. 11.6	1901 .. 25.8	1901 .. 0.5	1901 .. 1.5	1904 .. 0.4	1901 .. 197.3

Births Registered Birth-rate

The number of births registered during the year was 380, against 407 in 1903, a decrease of 27, giving a birth-rate per 1000 of 25·8. Of this number 196 were males and 184 females. There were registered 17 deaths as Premature Birth—some further legislation is required regulating the registration of Premature Births.

Deaths Registered Death-rate.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 171, against 170 last year, giving a death-rate per 1000, per annum, of 11·6, against 12·2 last year. The following are the causes of death—Measles, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Diphtheria, 3; Enteric Fever, 1; Diarrhœa, 9; Enteritis, 13; Erysipelas, 1; Phthisis, 16; other Tubercular Diseases, 6; Cancer, 3; Bronchitis, 18; Pneumonia, 11; Liver Disease, 2; Premature Birth, 17; Heart Disease, 11; Accidents, 6; Suicides, 3; Apoplexy, 6; Tabes Mesenterica, 2; Convulsions, 3; all other causes, 37; Total, 171. 75 of these deaths were under the age of 1 year, and 12 under 5 years; that is 87 deaths were children under 5 years of age, which is more than half the total number, or more than 50 per cent.

There were 9 deaths from Diarrhœa amongst children. There is an intimate relationship between summer Diarrhœa and dust and dry weather. In the intestines of the horse there is a bacillus which is deposited on the streets in horse dung, and is carried about in cities and towns in dust by the wind, and deposited in milk and other food stuffs, where it rapidly propagates itself, and sets up Diarrhœa when introduced into the stomach and bowels of delicate children. The prevention of Diarrhœa then in many cases will be the pre-

vention of dust, and as the principal preventative of this is rain, therefore in dry weather the Water Cart, and plenty of water mixed with a disinfectant, must take the place of rain. Often the main streets are watered, while the back streets never see the Water Cart, and it is in these back streets that the greatest number of cases of Diarrhoea occur during the summer months. The greatest number of cases occurred during the very dry and hot months of July and August. Very high temperature has a great deal of influence in causing this disease, and when the surface soil gets heated it is one of the principal causes of dust, and surface pollution with filth is all that is necessary to cause an outbreak of Diarrhoea. In hot and dry weather back yards and squares should be regularly sprinkled and washed to prevent dust.

There were 13 deaths from Enteritis. Most of these children died during the month of August, and on making enquiry as to the cause of so many cases I found they nearly all occurred amongst infants under six months of age, and that they were not nursed by their mothers, but bottle fed. At this particular time there was scarcely any grass in the fields, it was burnt up by the heat and want of rain, and cows were fed with artificial foods such as brewery grains, carrots and turnips. The milk of these cows would not be suitable for delicate infants, and if given in improper proportions would soon set up Diarrhoea and Enteritis, and ultimately cause their death. Sterilised Milk would be much better for the feeding of such infants. The infantile mortality is higher this year than for the last ten years, and is likely to keep going up till mothers have a more intelligent idea of feeding their own children. Elementary Hygiene ought to be taught in all Schools and common cause affecting the health of the people pointed out to the children.

Owing to the excessive mortality from Diarrhœa in infants during August, I made enquiries on the following points:—

- 1.—What do you think was the cause of the Diarrhœa.
- 2.—Was the child healthy before the attack.
- 3.—How was it fed—breast or bottle.
- 4.—Was artificial food used.

In 80 per cent. of the cases the child was bottle fed on cows' milk, and that milk, I have little doubt, is the most important agent in the production of Diarrhœa. As far as I can make out the chief point to be insisted on is the education of mothers as to the necessity of cleanliness as regards the feeding of infants. The feeding bottle accounts for a lot. Mothers should nurse their infants while feeding: they must not put the child down, and fill a bottle, and let it suck just as it pleases, often overloading its stomach, and then to comfort it, giving it a dummy to suck. With a little extra care in the management, the sickness and mortality of babies could be easily reduced. Many an infant is lost for want of a little common-sense in the manner and matter of feeding it.

The following table shows the causes of infants' deaths during the year 1904:—

All causes.	Diarrhœa.	Enteritis.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Premature Birth.	Accidents.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Convulsions.	All other causes.
75	9	13	1	2	2	2	5	17	1	2	3	12

PHTHISIS. There were 16 deaths from Phthisis, and 6 from other Tubercular Diseases. The number of deaths from Phthisis increases in our district, and as there are some reasons why this disease should not be added to the notifiable diseases, something ought to be done to try and check its spread. Houses infected ought to be disinfected after death, and instructions given patients about the spreading of the infection by expectoration.

Senile Mortality.

Of the 171 deaths there were 29 over 65 years of age, or the same number as last year.

The following table shows the cause of death:—

Cancer.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Liver Disease.	Heart Disease.	Accidents.	Apoplexy.	All other causes.	All causes.
2	4	1	1	7	1	2	11	29

MEASLES.—There was only 1 death from Measles.

SCARLET FEVER.—Only 1 death out of 69 cases reported.

DIPHTHERIA.—3 deaths out of 29 cases reported.

CANCER.—Only 3 deaths.

There were 3 Suicides and 6 Accidents.

The causes of death at all ages are found in the following table :—

Table IV.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during Year 1904.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Deaths in localities at all ages.	Deaths in Public Institutions.
Small-pox									
Measles	1		1						
Scarlet Fever	1			1					
Whooping-cough									
Diphtheria and membranous croup	3		2	1					
Croup									
(Typhus									
Fever - Enteric	1				1				
(Other continued									
Epidemic Influenza									
Cholera									
Plague									
Diarrhoea	9	9							
Enteritis	13	13							
Puerperal Fever									
Erysipelas	1	1							
Other Septic Diseases	1					1			
Phthisis	16	2			5	9			
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	2	2	1	1			Nil	Nil
Cancer, Malignant Disease	3					1	2		
Bronchitis	18	8	3	1		2	4		
Pneumonia	11	5	3			2	1		
Pleurisy									
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs									
Alcoholism									
Cirrhosis of Liver	2					1	1		
Venereal Diseases									
Premature Birth	17	17							
Diseases & accidents of parturition									
Heart Diseases	11					1	7		
Accidents	6	1			2	2	1		
Suicides	3					3			
Apoplexy	6					1	2		
Typhus Mesenterica	2	2							
Convulsions	3	3							
All other causes	37	12	1	2	3	8	11		
All causes	171	75	12	6	12	37	29		

Table 1. Vital Statistics of whole District during 1904 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the district		Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District		Number of all Ages living in District	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1000 registered.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1894	11,000	351	31.9	43	122.5	127	11.9	..	..	..	127	11.9	
1895	11,500	366	31.8	38	103.8	122	11.1	..	..	..	122	11.1	
1896	11,280	316	28.0	39	112.7	117	10.4	..	..	..	117	10.4	
1897	11,735	366	31.18	65	177.5	153	13.2	..	..	..	153	13.2	
1898	12,400	328	26.90	47	131.2	118	12.1	..	..	..	118	12.1	
1899	12,780	332	26.00	16	138.5	151	12.2	..	..	..	151	12.2	
1900	13,050	375	28.73	57	152	162	12.7	..	..	..	162	12.7	
1901	13,130	351	26.96	68	192	150	11.4	..	..	..	150	11.4	
1902	13,500	328	24.07	19	126.5	141	10.4	..	..	..	141	10.4	
1903	15,100	407	26.91	58	142.5	170	11.2	..	..	..	170	11.2	
Average for years 1894-1903													
	12,517	361	29.15	51	139.9	144	11.6	..	..	..	144	11.6	
1894-1903													
1904	14,610	380	25.9	75	151.3	171	11.6	..	..	..	171	11.6	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of land covered by water) .. 2,099.

Total population at all ages, 18,015.

Number of inhabited houses, 2,589.

Average number of persons per house, 5.4 (a census of 1901).

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases—there were 15.

The following table shows the causes of death:—

Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Total.	Zymotic Rate.
1	1	3	1	9	15	1.02

The following table shows the deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases for the last ten years:—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Small-pox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	11	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	1
Diphtheria	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	3
Whooping Cough	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0
Enteric Fever	1	3	4	2	0	3	2	2	0	1
Diarrhoea	5	1	14	7	4	1	5	1	2	9
Total	19	5	24	19	10	7	8	5	5	15

There were several deaths registered uncertified—6 from accidents, 3 Suicides. There were 9 inquests held during the year. Causes of death—2 Drowned; 1 Turned Brain; 1 Accident; 1 Strangulation; 1 Premature Birth; 3 Suicides. There were 6 cases as uncertified—4 Premature Birth; 1 Heart Disease; 1 Convulsions.

Infectious Diseases and the means taken to prevent their spread.

During the year there were 177 cases of Infectious Diseases reported, against 77 last year, and 103 the year before. Of these 29 were Diphtheria; 15 Erysipelas; 69 Scarlet

Fever: 1 Enteric Fever: 1 Puerperal Fever: 62 Varicella (Chicken-pox).

Table III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1904.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole district.							No. cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages. Years						
		Under 1	1-5.	5-15.	15-25	25-65.	65 and upwards	
Small-pox								Nil.
Cholera								
Diphtheria	29		10	16	1	2		
Membranous Croup								
Erysipelas	15		2	1	9	3		
Scarlet Fever	69	1	17	39	9	3		
Typhus Fever								
Enteric Fever	1				1			
Relapsing Fever								
Continued Fever								
Puerperal Fever	1					1		
Plague								
Chicken-pox	62	4	31	27				
Totals	177	5	60	93	20	9		Nil.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified during the last ten years :—

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Small-pox	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0
Diphtheria	8	2	14	12	6	1	1	1	5	29
Membranous Croup	6	2	0	5	5	1	1	1	2	0
Erysipelas	10	19	21	21	10	9	24	17	13	15
Enteric Fever	5	21	44	16	5	9	15	4	1	1
Puerperal Fever	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Measles	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	45	25	39	80	16	34	67	33	36	69
Total	241	77	118	133	43	54	108	61	77	115

Average number of cases for ten years: —102·7.

The following measures have been adopted by the District Council to check the spread of Infectious Diseases:—

- I. Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, is adopted in the district.
- II.—Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1896.
- III.—Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1889.
- IV.—Notifications sent to Elementary and Sunday Schools.
- V.—Verbal and printed instructions sent to each house.
- VI.—All houses are disinfected by the Sanitary Authority with Sulphur Tablets, floors and walls cleaned washed and scrubbed with Carbolic Acid.
- VII.—Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 is adopted, and all registered in the district, which is a great help in the investigation of outbreaks of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.
- VIII.—Erection of Small-pox Hospital.

Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.

SMALL-POX.—I am pleased to record that there has not been an outbreak of Small-pox during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—There were 69 cases of Scarlet Fever reported during the year, and only one death. There were 4 cases removed to the Draycott Isolation Hospital. Most of the cases were of a very mild type, and they were spread over the whole town. The district has never been completely free of this disease the whole year, as, commencing with January odd cases occurred till the end of the year. The outbreak could not be traced to any common cause, and was chiefly spread through the Infant Departments of the various Schools, as most of the original cases were children under 5 years of age, chiefly in the Infant Schools. I am of opinion that sending children to school at 3 years of age and up to 6, is neither good for the children themselves nor for the town, as

it is putting a great strain on the mental and physical well-being of the children. They bring Infectious Diseases to school and infect the elder ones, and also cause overcrowding by occupying room and the time of the teachers, who would be better employed in teaching older children, for the amount learnt when so young is out of proportion to the amount of money and time spent on them, and will soon necessitate the building of New Schools to accommodate the elder children. They would be much better playing at home, and if there is infectious diseases in their homes they keep it to themselves and do not infect the schools. I have known many instances of mental excitement in children, when so young, being injurious to their health. The monthly record of notified cases is as follows:—

January, 6	April, 8	August, 14	November, 6
February, 5	May, 2	September, 4	
March, 3	July, 11	October, 9	
TOTAL—69.			

Immediately on the receipt of each notification printed notice is at once sent to the school where the child is in attendance, and the other children from the house are kept at home till free from infection. The Council's employee carries disinfectants to each house, and reports on any unsanitary condition found. Enquiries are made about milk supply and all possible causes of outbreak. When the house is free from infection, as indicated in all cases by certificate from medical man in attendance, it is then disinfected by formalin vapor and spray. Certificates are then granted by myself for the children to return to school, when they have been isolated for six weeks at least. The same measures are taken with all infectious diseases, and a special employee of the Council is retained to do this work under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector. I then visit the school where the cases have been attending, and make enquiries in the class, of the children that sat next to the infected cases, and any children

with rash or sore throat is sent home, and when necessary every child's throat in the class is examined. At these inspections many cases of infectious disease are found, especially Ringworm, which spreads very rapidly in schools. The head masters notify me from time to time of any suspicious cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—There were 29 cases of Diphtheria reported during the year. These cases too were spread out over the year in different parts of the town, and although unsanitary conditions were found in a few cases, yet they did not account for the whole, nor was there a common cause found. Particular enquiries were made about milk supply and the keeping of animals. In these cases as in Scarlet Fever the principal agent in spreading the disease was the schools, and the same measures were taken with them as with Scarlet Fever cases. The monthly notification was as follows:—

March, 3	July, 1	October, 5	December, 12
April, 1	August, 2	November, 5	
TOTAL 29.			

There were 3 fatal cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There has only been one case of Enteric Fever reported during the year, in a barber's shop, where the pipe from the wash-basins was untrapped, and led into an untrapped drain in the yard. Notice was served on the owner, and the Surveyor gave instructions for the proper trapping, and the nuisance was abated. Our freedom from Enteric Fever for several years back I attribute to our good and wholesome water supply, our improved drainage, conversion of wet middens, abolition of pail system, conversion to water carriage system, and other sanitary improvements adopted and carried out by our present Surveyor, Mr. Worrall, who is constantly on the look-out for the removal and remedying of any unsanitary conditions found in the district, and to whose energy we owe a good many of our recent improvements.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP. —There were no cases notified.

PUERPERAL FEVER. —One case notified, where a midwife was in attendance. The case was visited and reported to the County County.

CHICKEN-POX.—There were 62 cases of Chicken-pox notified. The same measures were adopted with these cases as with the others notified, the children being kept from school. The spread of this disease is due to it not being recognised by many parents and not requiring isolation, consequently the free mingling of the infected with other children in the same house spreads the disease. These cases are frequently treated as bad colds, where all the symptoms are well marked, and where the parents did not consider it necessary to call in medical assistance. What mischief such people could accomplish it is difficult to say if isolation is not insisted on.

ERYSIPELAS.—There were 15 cases notified, chiefly Erysipelas of the face, head, and limbs, There were no cases in connection with Septic Diseases, or where there would be danger of further infection.

GENERAL SANITATION.

New Houses built, 1903...	...	...	...	...	390.
New Houses built, 1904...	...	...	...	...	200.
Wells closed and town water supplied	...	...	...	...	6.
Dry Ashpits converted to pans	...	...	...	...	10.
Wet Ashpits converted to pans	...	...	...	...	9.
Pan Closets converted to W.C's	...	...	...	...	37.
W.C's put into New Houses	...	...	...	...	200.
Water supply— Weekly Pumping, 1903	2,400,000 Gallons.				
.. .. . 1904	2,500,000 Gallons.				
New Factories erected during 1904	...	...	...	...	3.
New Workshops erected during 1904	...	...	...	...	6.

It will be seen from the appended report of Mr. Worrall, that a considerable amount of work has been done during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 8 Bakehouses registered. They have been visited and found generally clean. Notices have been served for lime-washing. There are no underground Bakehouses.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 13 Slaughter-houses on the register, and they were found clean and lime-washed. Accumulations of manure were found in a few cases and notices served. One Slaughter-house closed, not fit for use.

DAIRIES AND MILK-SHOPS.—There are 8 Dairies and Milk-shops on the Register, and they were found very clean, also the Milk-cans and other Dairy Utensils.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There is only one on the Register. Date of Bye-Laws passed Jan. 13th, 1902. Arrangements for separation of sexes not sufficient. It is not a model Lodging-house by any means. It would be better if the Council built one of their own. It is registered for 18 beds, but they are often overcrowded.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.—Few towns are better provided with house accommodation, especially workmen's cottages: they are clean and well-built, with sufficient air-space between and about the houses, with paved yards, well drained, and a good supply of town water at the back. The old wet middens are abolished from all new houses, and dust-pans supplied instead, which are emptied weekly by the Council's own men. The erection of new houses is under the supervision of the Surveyor, and concrete floors to the foundations and W.C's are now put into all of them.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.—Several of the old Sewers and Drains have been taken up and new ones laid

where it was found necessary. The drainage of the town is much improved. A new scheme for Derby Road supplies that growing neighbourhood with efficient drainage and connects it with the Sewage Farm.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.—The pail system which was general is getting less every day and its place taken by the water carriage system. The pails are emptied at night by the Council's men. It is an expensive and unsatisfactory method, as there is no place to wash and disinfect the pans. There is also a difficulty in finding a convenient place to deposit the excrement without committing a nuisance and leaking; through the jolting of the carts it is often spilt in the streets. The gradual conversion of the pails into W.C's will remedy this defect.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—This is done regularly by the Council's men, carried to the Sewage Farm, deposited, sorted and burnt. The clinker produced helps to fill places that require levelling. A refuse destructor would be a better means of dealing with the refuse, as it increases in quantity from year to year, and the heat produced could be used for pumping.

WATER SUPPLY.—The weekly pumping for last year was 2,400,000 gallons. The average weekly pumping this year is 2,500,000 gallons. The supply is derived from a deep well in the mill stone grit of good quality, and free from risk of pollution. The increased population of the last few years necessitate the water being only used in a proper manner, and not being allowed to run to waste. The continual pumping of such a large quantity daily must soon make itself felt, and any further extension of the supply out of our district is not desirable.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

*Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the administration of
the Act in the Long Eaton Urban Sanitary District for the
Year 1904.*

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, AND HOMEWORK.

CLASSIFICATION AND INSPECTION.

Owing to depression in the staple trade of the town the number of lists of outworkers and the number of outworkers employed this year is much smaller than last, consequently less inspections are necessary. There are three more Workshops, while some that were open last year are now closed. There are 54 Workshops entered on the Register. The following are the Workshops classified according to the work done.

Work done.								No. in Register.
Dressmaking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Lace Making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Plumbing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Boot Repairing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tailoring	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Millinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Shoeing Blacksmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Joinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carriage Building	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Machinists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stone Masons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wheelwright	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Card Punching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54

The total number of Factories in the district is 28.

These Workshops have been visited by the Inspector of Nuisances and myself, and found clean and lime-washed, except in a few cases where abstracts were not hung up and lime-washing was required. In every other respect the Regulations of the Act have all been complied with. As will be

seen from the list of Workshops there is no dirty, dangerous or otherwise unhealthy work carried on in these places, but the work is clean and requires clean premises. There were 10 visits made to Factories, 80 to Workshops, 5 to Workplaces, and 84 to Home-workers' houses.

Total Number of Visits 179.

Homework (Section 107 to 115).

The total number of lists of Outworkers sent in during the year was 18; total number of Outworkers, 54. A Register of Outworkers is kept, and their addresses. When infectious diseases are notified this list is examined and if the house of any Outworker is found to be infected the place is visited and instructions given that no more work is to be taken in until the house is free from infection. During the year no case of infectious disease has been reported or found on these premises; they are generally clean, the work usually being done in the front room. The majority of the Outwork done in the town is Lace Mending and Tailoring. Lists have been sent from Nottingham, where lace is sent to one place, and then distributed to be executed, and collected again when finished. Bakehouses have been visited and found clean and lime-washed. There are no underground Bakehouses in the district. Notices were served on 4 Bakehouses for lime-washing and general cleanliness.

Factory Inspections.

In the case of Factories the duties of a District Council are few—the Council is charged with the duty of seeing that every Factory in its district is provided with adequate means of escape in case of fire, and also has special duties with regard to Bake-houses and Domestic Factories. Another duty respecting Factories is enforcing the requirement as to the provision of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences.

There are 28 large Factories in the district, mostly three and four stories high, and there has been a great deal of useful

work done in regard to them this year, owing to certain complaints made by the District Inspector of Factories relative to alleged inadequate means of escape in case of fire at a number of Factories in the district. As a result of these complaints the Council appointed a small sub-committee to look into the whole matter, and that sub-committee, in conjunction with the Surveyor, having visited and examined all the Factories in the district and reported thereon, it appears that in most cases there was justification for the complaints, a number of the landings and staircases being partially obstructed, consequently not affording a free exit for the workers in case of fire, which the Act insists upon. In many cases the doors on the landings opened inwards, and in some cases only half the door was available in case of urgency. Some of the doors were made up with corrugated iron and boarding, and in other cases where one room is occupied by two tenants, partitions have been raised inside the door on the landing, which would prove a serious obstacle to exit in case of fire. In some factories where people are employed in the top story, the most serious conditions exist, the staircase being a narrow wooden structure. What strikes one most is the fear lest any workers employed in these upper stories should not be alarmed in the event of a fire breaking out in the lower stories, and by smoke or any other means be cut off from the staircase. Some immediate connection should exist whereby an alarm could be given to those workers employed in the top stories. It is therefore urgent that—

- I.—All doors opening on staircases should be available for immediate use, and be made to open outwards.
- II.—That the staircases should not be obstructed by depositing articles there which would hinder free exit in an emergency.
- III.—That the partitions now existing in the inside of the doors, and blocking the free exit through the doors on the landing, should be remedied.

IV.—That an electric gong be fixed in every shop, having a communication with a fire-alarm box on the outside, on the ground floor: or a buzzer fixed on the steam boiler.

V.—Use might be made of an opening in the staircase for machinery for lowering workpeople by means of a cage. In one or two of the worst cases proper means of exit ought to be provided in case of fire.

The sanitary conveniences were also inspected, and in one factory foul wet middens were converted into pail closets, a great sanitary improvement. In others pail closets were converted into W.C.'s, and notices served where the sanitary conditions were not sufficiently protected and private, both male and female. All these alterations were attended to by the owners, after notices had been served. The result of this enquiry by the sub-committee was that a report was made to the Council by the Surveyor, who had taken a great deal of trouble in the matter, and at the following meeting of the Board it was resolved that the following notice should be served on all owners and occupiers of factories, where at the visit of the committee, it was found proper means of escape from fire were not provided.

N O T I C E .

It is as you may be aware incumbent upon the Council to take such steps as may be necessary for the due observance of the various provisions of this Act, so far as may be imposed upon them, and I am accordingly to request that you will be good enough to carry into effect with reasonable expediture the requirements set out in the subjoined resolution of the Council, viz. :—

- 1.—That the owners and occupiers of all factories be called upon to make provision, whereby in the case of fire, immediate notice should be given to the engine driver to shut

down steam or other mechanical power, and to raise an alarm by means of a steam whistle or other audible and sufficient signal.

2.—That all owners and occupiers be required to make provision that all doors on their premises should be hung so as to open outwards, and arranged so as not to obstruct the free passage of the landings and staircases.

3.—That all landings and staircases be maintained in good condition and free from obstruction, so as to provide ready and immediate means of egress.

You will understand that my Council have no wish to press hardly upon manufacturers by insisting on requirements which would entail a heavy burden upon the industry with which the prosperity of the district is so closely interwoven, and so far as their observation goes no such expense will be involved in carrying out the provisions of the Act; but on the other hand they would be guilty of a dereliction of their duty if they did not themselves really abide by the obligations which the legislature has put upon them. Moreover the Factory Inspector is fully empowered to take any steps for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act, so far as the taking of such steps may have been neglected by the Local Authority.

I should be glad to hear that you are proceeding with the work, and inform me when completed.

In the majority of cases the notices have been complied with.

A. B. CHAMBERS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION. (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	12	16	
Workshops .. Workshop ..	80		
Workplaces	5		
Homeworkers' Premises	84		
Total	181	16	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Refrd. to H.M.I.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding	1			
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation {				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or Defective ..				
Not Separate for Sexes ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses				
Failure as regards lists of outworkers ..				
Giving out work to be done (Unwholesome .. in premises which are { Infected ..				
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small-pox ..				
Other offences				
Total	1			

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.		Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act		4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act	Notified by H.M. Inspector.. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ..	12 10
Other		
Underground Bakehouses:—		
In use during 1903		
Certificates granted	In 1903.. .. . In 1904.. .. .	
In use at the end of 1904		
Homework:—		Number of
<i>Lists of Outworkers:—</i>		Lists. Outworkers.
Lists received		18 54
Addresses of Outworkers	Forwarded to other Authorities Received from other Authorities	
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises:—</i>		Wearing Apparel. Other.
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises		
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises		
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises ..		
Workshops on the Register at the end of 1904		54
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.		
Total number of workshops on Register ..		54